Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXI. THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1841. No. 1084.

FAMILY SECRETS;
OR THE HUSBAND REFORMED.

By Mrs. Ellis, late Miss Stickney, authoress of "The Women of England," "Pictures of Private Life," &c.

In a small apartment, on the ground floor, opening by an old-fashioned lattice, through a perfect bower of roses and sweet briar, upon a little orchard green, where his children were accustomed to play, sat Dr Frederick Bond, accusing himself, for the thousandth time, of having, through malpractice, superinduced by his besetting vice of tippling, caused the death of a worthy lady, in whose case he had been recently called to prescribe. Oppressed with the anguish of his mind, he at last threw open the window and looked out. He had heard young voices speaking in their pleasant tones of innocence and joy, and he now beheld his children, with their mother, seated round a little breakfast table, under one of the old trees which grew near the house.

It was a beautiful picture, but it did not escape his eye, that they were all eating the coarsest bread, served in the humblest manner, though they had every appearance of enjoying their meal as much as if it had been one of the most costly description. For a long time he had leaned against the side of the window, and gazed with fixed attention on this scene, without the little party being aware that he was a spectator; but no sooner did one of them make the discovery, than it was whispered to the rest, and almost instantaneously something like a shadow fell upon them all. Their cheerfulness subsided, their laughter died away, and the pleasant schemes they had been forming for all that was to be done in their mother's absence, and the promise they were making her, sunk into silence on their lips: while they ate the remainder of their breakfast without a word or smile.

Frederick Bond shrunk back into his room; he would willingly have shrunk into the centre of the earth.

"Am I so horrible a monster," he exclaimed, "that I cannot look upon my own children without withering their joy?"

As he said this, he caught a glimpse of his figure in the glass; and his wonder, if he had felt any, might well have ceased. His face was sallow, his cheeks had fallen into deep hollows, his eyes were red and glaring, his black hair was matted into separate locks, that seemed as if starting from his head. He was wrapped in a loose dressing gown, and all his movements were accompanied by a certain degree of muscular distortion: especially his face, which was once handsome, but which had lately been disfigured by convulsive twitches, at which his younger children laughed, while the elder ones were afraid.

"No wonder," said he, "they shun and hate me; I envy them the power of escaping from such a monster; but how shall I escape from myself?"

He then swallowed his accustomed morning draught, and before his wife had come to take leave of him, he had begun to feel more the master of himself.

"Frederick," said Eleanor, returning again after she had bid him good bye, "this is the first time I have left you and the children alone; for their sakes—for mine, may I ask of you one kindness?"

"What is it?"

"Will you abstain—will you endeavor to be your better self, until my return?"

"Impossible! Heaven knows I gladly would if the power was in me; but you know, Eleanor, it is impossible."

"All things are possible with God, Frederick. Will you not ask him to help you?"

"I dare not."

"Of what are you afraid? Surely there is more to dread in the daily violation of his holy law, than in the simple act which he has himself enjoined—the act of coming to Him in simplicity of heart, to ask His pardon for the past, and his aid in resisting temptation for the future."

"But my sins are beyond all hope of pardon."

"They are, while persisted in; not otherwise."

"You forget that I am a murderer."

"I do not forget that you believe yourself to be so. Yet, even for the murderer, there is hope of pardon. Do not, dear Frederick, attempt to measure your culpability by the opinions of men. I have heard you say, yourself, that it is the simple nature of sin, as such, which makes it hateful in the sight of God; and though some sins may be more offensive and injurious to society than others, all are equally forbiden by the divine law. If, therefore, we would in reality take the Bible as our guide, we must believe that the murderer is not more guilty than the man who appropriates his neighbor's goods; the drunkard, than he who cherishes in the secret of his heart the spirit of envy or revenge.

"Take courage, then, dear Frederick. Some of us are sorely beset with temptations of many kinds. You have one prevailing temptation. Direct, then, all your efforts against this deadly enemy, and when once effectually conquered, it will be conquered for life. Farewell dear Frederick; if you find yourself lonely when I am gone, remember that God is near you, waiting to be gracious. And now, once more, farewell. Take care of the dear children, and may their Heavenly Father bless and protect us all!"

With these words Eleanor departed, and her miserable husband was left, it appeared to him, without one consolation or one hope. Tormented with perpetual restlessness, he went into the little parlor where he was accustomed to breakfast, and he found his eldest daughter seated at her sewing. She started up on seeing him enter, and immediately brought in his breakfast. It was a choice and savoury repast, such as Eleanor always had in preparation for him, whenever he chose to partake of it; and he could not help this morning comparing it with the homely meal he had seen his wife and children eating in the garden some hours before. As soon as his little daughter had placed it on the table, she sat down to her sewing again, and only looked up occasionally to see whether her father wanted any thing she could bring.

Gladly would Frederick Bond have shared his appetite this morning, by adding to his coffee the usual portion of brandy, with which he was accustomed to strengthen it, but there seemed to him, in the presence of the quiet little girl, who sat beside him, endeavoring to supply her mother's place, a sort of sacredness, which he was not yet so hardened as to violate.

"Mary," said he, "do you always eat that brown bread for your breakfast, which I saw you eating this morning?"

"Yes, always."

"And have you always those woollen bowls for your milk?"

"Oh, yes; we like them better, because they never break."

"And does your mother always eat the brown bread and milk with you?"

"Yes, when she eats any thing; but she some times goes almost without a breakfast at all."

"Do you think she likes the bread and milk?"

"I don't think she does like it much; no more did Henry and Isabel at first, but we are all getting to like it now; and mamma is always trying to persuade us to eat the simplest and cheapest food, because she says we shall have to do so some time, and it is better to do it now while we are young, and healthy, and happy, than to wait until we are forced, and may neither be so strong, nor so well able to eat coarse food."

Fredrick now recollected that his children never dined with him, and the idea struck him, that perhaps they lived through the day on the same hard and homely fare. He recollected that his wife generally made excuses when she sat down with him, that she had previously dined with the children, thinking it best to keep order amongst them by her own presence; and he recollected, too, that his own little board was always spread with dainties—with the game that was in season, or with some choice viands cooked so as to tempt his failing appetite, and always served up in such manner, as to avoid reminding him that he was not a gentleman still.

"And these poor creatures," said he to himself, "have been all the while living like the paupers of the parish!" He could scarcely swallow the morsel he had put into his mouth; and if ever man loathed himself, he did so at that moment. By way of diverting his thoughts, however, he made an effort to change the subject of conversation.

"Who are you working for, Mary?" he inquired.

The child blushed deeply, while she answered, "I am making a shirt."

Her father had asked the question with the most perfect indifference as to any answer she might make; but her embarrassment awakened his curiosity, and he went on.

"Is it for me, or your brother?"

"Oh, it is too large for George," said Mary, endeavoring to smile away her blushes.

"It is for me then, I suppose. Why don't you answer me, Mary?"

The child burst into tears. "It is a secret," said she, "my mother charged me not to bring this work into the room where you were, but I felt sure you would never notice it, and so I disobeyed her commands, and now she has hardly been gone an hour, and my judgment has come upon me."

"But what secret can you have, Mary, about a shirt?"

"Oh, don't ask me, father. I dare not tell a falsehood, and yet I must not betray my mother's secret, she has kept it so long."

"Poor child!" said Frederick in a voice so kind, and so unusual, that Mary's little heart was melted; and looking up through her tears, she said, "I am sure you would like my mother better if you knew, and yet I hardly dare tell you."

"Well, Mary, I will leave it to you. If your mother has ever charged you not to tell me—if you have promised her that you would not—I cannot urge upon you to break your trust."

"No, she has never charged me at all; she has never mentioned the subject directly, but she has been so studious to keep it from you, that we all know her wishes, and ought to regard them as much as her word."

"Certainly you ought; but in this instance I do beg you will tell me the whole truth: it may be of the utmost consequence, both to your mother and to me."

Mary looked anxiously at her father, and then began her story.

"Well, then, we take in a great deal of plain sewing; my mother and Eleanor, and Isabel, and I. We all get up at five every morning, and a shirt is sometimes almost made before you breakfast."

"And do you this for pay?"

"Oh, yes; and mamma tells us all about the house keeping, and how much it saves to eat such and such things, and to wear our common frocks; until sometimes she smiles and says, she is afraid we shall become lovers of money."

"And what do you do with all that you make and all that you save?"

"Why, first, there is George's schooling, about which mamma thinks a great deal, and all the house-keeping, and Isabel's doctor's bill, and the wages of the servant—all these take a great deal of money to pay, and there is also another thing which mamma keeps a great secret."

Frederick was afraid to pursue the subject farther, but the child having once plunged into her mother's secrets, thought it just as well to tell the whole as a part. She therefore went on:—

"I am sure you will love mamma, as we all do, when I tell you, that for years she has been trying to afford to keep a pony for you, for she persists in it, that you are not in good health, though we all think you are a great deal better than she is herself. Yet she says it would do you so much good to ride out every day; and that it is a hard thing for a man who has been accustomed to riding to do without a horse; that it would give you more respectability in the neighborhood, and many other things that we don't quite understand. However, we all work for this great object; and last winter we had nearly accomplished it, when there came in at Christmas, that long, long bill from the cruel wine merchant, for things which we never knew of, but which she said must be paid for before we thought of the pony. I shall never forget how she cried that day. Indeed, we all cried to see her so distressed; and the worst was, poor George could not go to school for a whole quarter, because there was no money to pay his master and the wine merchant too, so he grew idle and mischievous, and lost more than he had gained for three months before."

And thus the child went on in her simplicity, disclosing more and more of the details of her mother's economy, little dreaming that every word she uttered went like a dagger to her father's heart. He had dropped his knife upon his plate, his coffee remained untasted, and he sat with his elbow resting on the table, and his forehead shaded by his hand, apparently occupied with the pattern of a napkin which he was folding and unfolding, wholly unconscious of what he did.

"You may take away those things, Mary," he said, when he felt he could hear no more. And as soon as the child had disappeared, he rushed into his room, and bolted the door.

"Have I then been such a wretch!" he exclaimed. "Yes, I have eaten my children's bread, and reduced my wife to the grade of a common beggar! a village sempstress! a taker in of plain work! She who was once so elegant in all her tastes, and who ought to have been cherished as the only treasure of my life.

"If they had shut me in dungeons, and fed me with loathesome food, I could have borne it, but I have been a pampered ingrate, fattening on the luxuries which want has purchased!—where, where shall I find an ocean that will wash me pure from this pollution."

The shadows of evening were far advanced that day, while the miserable man was still passing the round of his little chamber. Mary had knocked gently at his door many times during the last few hours, and she now knocked again, to say that her younger brother was undressed, going to bed, and wished to bid his papa good night.

Frederick opened the door, and the little cherub sprang into his arms, at the same time looking anxiously round the apartment, as if he had expected to find his mother.

His father kissed him, and bade him good night, but still he did not seem satisfied to go.

"What does he want?" asked the father.

"He has been accustomed," replied Mary, "to say a little prayer before he went to bed; and as his mother is not here, and he always says it in this room, perhaps you will let him kneel beside you, just for a few moments; he will not stay long."

It was a novel situation for such a parent to be placed in; but Frederick almost mechanically seated himself in the old nursery chair, and the child knelt down at his feet, with its little rosy hands folded on his knees, its blue eyes raised, and its golden tresses thrown back from its snow-white temples, over the infant neck and shoulders which its half-undress had left uncovered.

The prayer of one whose experience has been long in this world, is necessarily clogged with so many interruptions of thought, so many associations and recollections, that it seems at best but a struggle of the soul to make itself heard. But the prayer of a child is like the unsophisticated voice of nature, passing from its pure bosom to the skies.

There are few hearts so hardened as to resist the impression made by this innocent and artless appeal; and Frederick Bond was peculiarly disposed, on the night we have described, to be softened into more than common tenderness. He laid his hand upon the shining tresses of his child. He bent his head over him, and his lips also uttered an involuntary prayer, against which the gates of mercy were not closed.

He slept not the whole of that long night; yet restless, anxious, apprehensive as he was, he was enabled, in the midst of a host of midnight horror, to abstain from his besetting sin. The next morning he breakfasted with his children around him; and if he did not join them in their humble fare, it was simply because, after many unavailing attempts, he found he had lost the power to do so. This day appeared, if possible, still longer than the night. He could not read. He could not even think to any purpose. He could only feel, and feeling had lately been the bane of his life. His children were all busy with their different occupations. He knew not what to do; but still he was able to abstain.

On the following morning he was so fortunate as to form a scheme with which all the young spirits around him were so elated that he could not refuse to rejoice in their gladness. He projected an excursion to a neighborhood hill, a dinner in the wood, and a walk home in the cool of the evening. All this, however, was only happiness for others. This brought little satisfaction to him. The third was one of peculiar trial. The remembrance of Lady Mornford's death came freshly back upon him with the first dawning of the morning, and hunted him through the whole day. Still, however, he resisted, for though he believed it would be impossible, with his load upon his mind, to support the burden of consciousness through the whole of his future life, yet having already passed three days without his accustomed stimulus, he determined to await the return of his wife, and thus to prove how much his affection for her could enable him to accomplish.

In this manner the time was passed, sometimes hoping, sometimes even praying; but far more frequently sinking into a state of utter despodency and horror, until nearly the expiration of the time his wife expected to be absent. It wanted now but one day to that of her return, and the children rose early with the happy word "to-morrow" perpetually on their lips; Even he himself felt a secret spring of joy, as he walked with them in the little garden which surrounded their cottage, and watched them plucking out the weeds that might otherwise offend their mother's sight, peeping with expectant eyes at fruit, which they hoped would be fully ripened by the hour of her return.

In this manner they were all engaged, when their attention was attracted by the sound of a carriage wheeling down the lane, and round by the corner of the garden, until it stopped at their own cottage-door.

"It is my mother. It is herself come a day sooner," was echoed by all the happy voices at once. And so indeed it was. She sprang from the chaise, embraced as many of her children as her arms could contain at once, and, walking up to her husband, looked again and again into his face, for the eye of affection is not easily deceived, and she could not but preceive that some blessed change had taken place.

"Come with me, Frederick, will you?" she said, "and help me to unfasten my trunk."

They went together into the bed-room. She then bolted the door, and, placing her arm affectionately over his shoulder, said in a voice of subdued ecstacy, "I have seen Mr. West, and I have welcome tidings to tell you. The good man is on his death-bed. In a few days I might have been too late. We had a long conversation about you. He was surprised and shocked at your suspicions; and bade me assure you, in the most solemn manner, that you had nothing to do whatever with the death of Lady Mornford. "Indeed," said he, "I took care myself that no injury should be done, for when I saw the situation your husband was in, I undertook the operation myself. But the case was worse than we anticipated, and her previous habits—her spirits having been for some time almost entirely supported by stimulants—would, under any circumstances, have rendered her recovery doubtful."

"Tell your husband," he added, "he has nothing to fear from the past. It is with the future he has to do. And may God in his mercy strengthen and protect him for the time to come!"

Frederick Bond had listened to this intelligence with clasped hands and eyes upraised. He uttered not a word; but sinking on his knees beside the bed, with his wife pressed close to his bosom, he breathed a solemn vow, that if God would mercifully grant him the power to resist, he would never again transgress his holy law, by touching again that which had been the bane of his life.

This vow, made as it was without presumption, and without self dependence, he was enabled to keep. He did not, as so many thousands have done, venture to play with the poison he had forsworn, but renounced it wholly and forever.

The effects of this resolution, so far as they related to temporal affairs, were soon visible in the happiness of his family, in the restoration of his respectability, and in his peace of mind.

For the more lasting effects of that resolution, which divine mercy had prompted him to make and enabled him to keep, we must look to the regions of Eternal Rest, and count one blessed spirit the more amongst those who dwell forever in purity and light.

DISREGARD OF THE LAWS.

Two individuals named Mayth and Couch, had been confined in the jail in Grant county, Ky. for several weeks, charged with (and no doubt guilty of) an attempt to murder Mr. Utterback, a drover; who, it is said, has been lingering in a miserable state, with his throat horribly mangled. He is a citizen of Bourbon county, adjoining Grant, where the excitement has been very great since the attrocious deed was committed. As Mr. Utterback still survives, and as there is some likelihood he will recover, though in a very maimed condition, and the felons thus escape punishment, the people of Bourbon determined that they should be executed at any rate. They accordingly deputed ten individuals to visit Williamstown, where the prisoners were confined, and give information that their execution was to take place in thirty six hours from that time. When the time arrived, about 500 citizens of Bourbon entered Williamstown in solemn procession, and proceeded with their own Sheriffs to the jail and demanded the prisoners. Their demand being refused, they proceeded to break open the doors, and having seized the prisoners placed them, with irons on, in an open wagon, and took up their line of march to the spot where the crime was committed. Upon arriving there they hung them up with their irons on, to a tree beneath which the attempt to murder was made. When life was extinct, they were taken down and buried under the gallows in very rude coffins. *Balt. Pat.*

LYNCH LAW.

Lynch law is a law of blood. Its decisions in some instances have the show of justice to slightly palliate its deeds of murder. But at the recent outbreak in Kentucky, we are shocked beyond measure. It is the most unwarrantable act that has ever been perpetrated in the name of the bloody monster. Let no man talk to us of the respectability of some of the parties concerned. They have the blood of the murdered men in their skirts. The great rivers of the West are not sufficient to wash away the stain. Nor can the fragrant flowers of their fertile land obscure the scent of blood that will go with them to their graves.

The public press, the many-mouthed press, that speaks for the whole nation—a press that is bound to keep our escutcheon as a People unsullied, should issue its anathemas, one and all, against this damning deed.

It will plant in many a thoughtless heart that entered this bloody list without reflection, a pang that time can never remove. We would not, for all the wealth of every man concerned in the assault, have the thought upon our dying pillow that we even remotely helped in this deed of infamy. We take this resolute stand that we may set men to thinking. The public mind must be purified and the public morals kept up to a standard that will not allow a man to rashly take the vengeance of the laws in his own hands. The blush of shame may not mantle upon a Lyncher's cheek when he perpetrates the offence, but in due season the whips of conscience will lash him most severely when he may seek most fervently for repose. We say to every man who participated in this work of death—

Go to your bosom—
Knock there; and ask your heart what it doth know.

Every violation of this kind shakes the stability of law. Haman was hanged upon his own gallows. Robespierre fell under the hands of those he had taught to murder in cold blood. Let every man who aided in the Kentucky lynching beware. They have not only wronged their country, but themselves and their children. Other *lynchers* may ere long be in wait for them.

American Sentinel.

Worthy of Imitation.—A clan of the Cherokee Indians still remaining in this state, numbering about seven hundred, all belong to the Cherokee Temperance Society, except five or six, and these, it is said, never pretend to drink spirits until they get among the whites.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

That our readers may have some knowledge of the provisions of the Bankrupt bill which recently passed the Senate, and is now under consideration in the House of Representatives, we copy the following synopsis of it from the Baltimore Patriot. Whether it will become a law at the present session of Congress may be considered doubtful, but if we may judge from the number of the memorials presented in its favor, it appears to be loudly called for, certainly in many portions of the union.

Section 1. Enacts that a uniform system of Bankruptcy be established throughout the United States—and that all persons owing debts, who shall by petition, setting forth a list of his or their creditors, the amount due each, together with an inventory of his or their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court for the benefit of this act, shall be deemed bankrupts, and may be declared so by a decree of such court. All persons being merchants or retailers of merchandize, all bankers, factors, brokers, under-writers, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than $2,000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may upon petition of one or more of their creditors to whom they owe not less than $500, be so declared in the following cases, to wit: whenever such debtor shall depart the state of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall procure himself to be arrested or have his goods, &c. taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, &c. or conceal them, to prevent their being levied on; or make any fraudulent assignment or sale of his lands, goods, &c—Provided however any person so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may, by petition to such court, have a trial by jury to ascertain the fact of such brankruptcy.

Section 2. Enacts that all future payments, conveyances, &c, made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving any creditor an undue preference, or any such payment or conveyance to any person not a creditor, for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed void and a fraud upon this act, and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim and sue for the same; and the person making such unlawful preferences shall receive no discharge. And if it shall be made to appear to the court, that, in the case of a voluntary bankrupt, he has at any time given or secured any preference of one creditor over another, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, he shall not receive a discharge, unless assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors not preferred. Nothing in this act shall in any way impair the rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, &c. which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and not inconsistent with the second and fifth sections of this act.

Section 3. All property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as hereinafter provided, shall be ipso facto divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the Court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against an assignee shall abate by death of said assignee. There shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference in the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value $300, and also the necessary wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the Court.

Section 4. Every bankrupt, who shall comply faithfully with the provisions of this act shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof granted him—such certificate, however, not to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until seventy days notice is given to all creditors and persons interested, to appear and show cause why such certificate should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such Court, on oath, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purposes of justice. If in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value, of the creditors who shall have proved their debts, shall at the time of hearing of the petition for a discharge, file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal from that decision to the Circuit Court. And if, upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the

court or the jury, that the bankrupt has in all things, complied with the requisitions of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

Section 6. Creditors coming in and proving their debts in the manner hereinafter prescribed shall be paid, *pro rata*, and no priority or preference shall be allowed, except for debts due the United States, and the laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed $25. All creditors whose claims are not due till a future day, shall have their present value ascertained and allowed.

Section 8. The district court, in every district, shall have jurisdiction in all matter and proceedings arising under this act, the proceedings to be summary and the court always to be open. The court to prescribe forms and rules for the regulation of proceedings, and to prescribe a tariff of fees.

Section 7. All proceedings in a case of bankruptcy shall take place in the district in which the bankrupt resided, when his petition was filed, and all proof of debts or other claims by creditors shall be under oath, before such court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested state judge, in such form as the court may direct. But such proof of debts shall be open to contestation.

Section 8. The circuit court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt transferable to, or vested in, the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

Section 9. All sales, transfers, &c., by the assignee of the bankrupt's property shall be made as ordered by the court—all assets shall be paid into the court within sixty days from the time of their receipt, subject to the order of the court for their disposition—and bond shall be given by the assignee for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Section 10. The Court shall require the collections of assets, to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed if practicable in two years.

Section 11. The assignee shall have authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, lien, &c. upon any property, and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order or direction of the court—and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause, why such order or direction should not be passed.

Section 13. The proceedings in all cases of bankruptcy, shall be deemed matters of record, but shall not be recorded at length. This section also establishes certain fees to be charged by the officers.

Section 14. This section provides for cases in which two or more persons who are partners in trade, become insolvent, and directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate, among their joint and separate creditors according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of distributing and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceedings against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

Section 15. Prescribes the manner of constructing the deeds, to be given by the assignee upon the sale of any lands of the bankrupt.

Section 16. Confers upon the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia, and upon the Superior Courts of the Territories, all the jurisdiction, power, &c., vested in the District Court of the United States, in cases of bankruptcy.

Section 17. Prescribes the time when the act shall commence taking effect, and the period of its duration.

Speech of Mr. Sergeant,

(OF PENNSYLVANIA,)

ON THE BANK BILL,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, August 2, 1841

Mr. SERGEANT, chairman of the committee on the currency, who had reported the bill, took the floor with the purpose of supporting the general measure, so far as the limited time allowed him by the rule should permit. He said that the objects of the present called session of Congress were well understood by the people of the United States; and, as there was no time to spare in going into an enumeration of them, he should content himself by saying that they might all be comprehended in this, viz: to put the affairs of the union in order. The house, thus far, had fulfilled the expectations of the public and performed its duty. It had now arrived in due course at a measure much looked to, of vast importance, and which he considered as indispensably necessary to the administration of the constitution itself. He could not now enter into proofs; but he would say that the constitution never had worked right, nor, in his opinion, never would, without such a machine as this bill contemplated again to introduce into the government, and thereby to render its great plan complete. When this bill should have been disposed of, there would then remain (though, he hoped, not long) the sub-treasury bill and the bankrupt bill to complete the enumeration which had here made of the principal measures which ought to occupy the attention of Congress at the present extra session.

Mr. S. stated his present object to be to remove doubts and difficulties, if any existed in the minds of members of the house. He should not go into the constitutional question—he meant upon original grounds. His position would be, that that question was now settled, and his main endeavor would be to show this. Some gentlemen might be disposed to ask, Why take any trouble to establish such a position? Did not every body know and feel and acknowledge that it was a settled question, and had been for half a century? Yes; it was very true that it had been treated, in point of respect, with as much regard as if it had been inserted in express terms in the letter of the constitution. But this was not sufficient: for, whenever the question was introduced into discussion, it was obvious that there still remained a lurking remnant of the same difficulty which had formerly stranded it, and which was more or less productive of embarrassment. He wished, therefore, to deal with the question, and hoped to be able to dispose of it so as to leave no doubt on any mind.

The house was composed for the most part of lawyers, but of lawyers acting as statesmen. And he, therefore, should not deem it sufficient to address to them every argument which might be reported to in a professional encounter. There were questions which, though they might seem at first sight to be merely and strictly professional, were, nevertheless, founded on considerations which addressed themselves to a statesman. These were entitled to respect. While there were others which sprang directly from the constitution itself, and to settle which we must go to the constitution itself—an authority which must ever be admitted as final, as much by the statesman as the jurist.

In taking an historical view of the question, his time would admit merely that he should present the points of the argument, and leave them to the reflections of the committee.

He should go back, back, almost to the period when this nation first asserted its independence. He must look at one of the gloomiest periods in our whole revolutionary history—he meant the year 1780, when the representatives of the nation having confederated themselves by articles agreed on in 1776, (though not fully carried out till 1781,) for the purpose of carrying on the struggle against the power of Great Britain, resorted to the very measure proposed in the present bill. The idea originated in 1780; and the Journals would show that no sooner had it been conceived by the patriots of that day, than it was instantly adopted by Congress—viz: on the 22d of June, 1780—at a time when Maryland had not yet joined the confederacy. And in December, 1781, it more openly espoused the bank, which had done so much to enable the states to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion. There was an ordinance of Congress in 1781, incorporating the first Bank of the United States, and in its preamble that body employed these memorable words—words as true at this day as they had been then, and containing a truth likely to be more especially appreciated in a time of war, viz: "Whereas the exigencies of the United States render it *indispensably necessary* that such an act be immediately passed."

This was the judgment of the old Congress—it was one of those historical facts which one liked to resort to, for it came to us hallowed by the patriotism of the cause and of the distinguished actors in it. He wished the committee to keep this resolve in memory. Here, before the adoption of that constitution which was afterwards given to the country as its chief blessing, and by which its union was consolidated, here was the confession of Congress that an exigency had arisen (and might arise again) in which a National Bank had become essentially necessary to the public welfare. When the constitution came to be established, the great object in view was to establish a more intimate union among the states: and it was Virginia which gave the first impulse in that all important movement. The imperfection of the articles of confederation became daily more apparent; and as it was but five or six years after the resolution above quoted, it was impossible that those who framed the new constitution could have forgotten this, and could purposely have dropped out of that instrument a power which they had themselves declared to be indispensably necessary; nor did they do so; in the prostrate condition of the country the exigency did arise, and one of the first acts adopted by those great men, who had framed that instrument, who had fought the battles of the revolution, and who were as familiarly acquainted with the journals and proceedings of the old Congress as gentlemen now were with their own, was to establish a Bank of the United States.

Mr. S did not say that no difference of opinion had at that time existed as to the power to establish such an institution; but the act passed, and it received the highest sanction known to the history of this country in the signature of George Washington; and it remained the law of the land, without objection or dispute for twenty years. He called every gentleman to bear it in mind that while this law was pervading all the business of the country, while it was operating in every tribunal, and its effects touching the whole community and every individual in it, while it was dealing with all sorts of corporations and with the states themselves, yet no objection was, during that whole period, raised on the ground of constitutionality. What private opinions might be entertained, it was not for Mr S. to inquire: it was enough that the constitutionality was never judicially questioned. Yet the bank maintained actions in every tribunal of the country, high and low. Men were not only civilly prosecuted, but even criminally tried and condemned to the penitentiary for forging the paper of the bank: yet the question of unconstitutionality was never raised. Never did statute incorporate itself more vitally and intimately in the very being of the community, and connect itself more closely with the daily bread of the country. But further. The constitutionality of the bank received the highest legislative recognition, viz: that of the Congress of the United States. It became expedient, in the opinion of the bank, to establish a branch at the city of New Orleans; a great political revolution had happened in the country, and Mr. Jefferson was at the head of affairs. The bank had then been established for thirteen years; and a bill authorizing it to establish branches within the Territories of the United States passed both houses and received the signature of the President, in consequence of which the branch at New Orleans went into operation. He did not suffer the bill to become a law by neglecting to return it with objections, but he actually signed it. Yet he was the head and leader of the party who had previously been opposed to the bank, who held as strong notions in relation to its unconstitutionality as any of those opposed to it. By signing a bill to establish a new branch of the institution, he virtually sanctioned the establishment of a new bank. This was in 1804. Previously, in 1801, the commissioners of the sinking fund, established for the payment of the national debt, had been authorized to sell the stock of the bank subscribed for by the United States; the sale was made, and the full value of the stock received into the treasury.

In 1811 the charter of the first bank expired, and from that time down to 1815 the financial affairs of the country had been in a state of perfect confusion: opportunity had been afforded then, as now, to individuals to take advantage of the government and each other: speculation abounded, defalcations multiplied, and affairs became worse from day to day, till then, as now, the community cried out with one united voice, "Let us have a Bank of the United States." A bill for the charter of a bank was accordingly brought into Congress, passed both houses, and was sent to Mr. Madison for his signature. That great man had not only been opposed to the incorporation of the first bank, but in that, as in all else he did, had signalized himself by the zeal and ability he displayed: he was in fact one of the chief champions of those who maintained the unconstitutionality of such an institution; more especially after the adoption of the memorable resolutions of 1798, when he was considered also as a watch man peculiarly commissioned to watch over the sanctity to what then came to be known as the "State rights" cause. Mr. Madison returned the bill with objections, not however to its constitutionality, but to its expediency. His veto message was dated January 30, 1815: and in the following year Congress passed a bank charter which removed his objections to the expediency, and he signed the bill. Here, then, were the illustrious names of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, the one affirming the power of Congress to extend the powers of a bank already in existence, the other to establish a new bank. There they stood in company with the name of George Washington on the records of the government as sanctioning the power. Mr. S stood upon the record. Nor would it do to tell him that the assent was extorted by necessity: the moment any man restored to that argument, he surrendered the question of unconstitutionality: if the charter was rendered constitutional by a case of urgent necessity, then it was constitutional now, the necessity only being shown to exist.

Congress had again been called to rule on the question in 1837. It had then more than a glimpse of that great substitute for all things called the sub Treasury or the "Independent Treasury." To prepare the way for that favorite measure, the chairman of the committee of ways and means had brought in a resolution, declaring—what? that it was unconstitutional to establish a Bank of the United States? No—but that it was *inexpedient;* which must be construed to mean that, as the sub-treasury would be adequate to the supply of all the fiscal wants of the Government, therefore a national bank would not be required. Would gentlemen tell him that under this allegation, viz: that to create a bank was inexpedient, there was contained the proposition that it was unconstitutional? This would be to attempt to do what was no less intellectually than physically impossible, viz: make the less contain the greater. If the bank was unconstitutional, then the question of its expediency was not open: if then the house voted it to be inexpedient, they voted in a way which implied that, if it had been expedient, they would have had a right to grant the charter.

This, Mr. S. said, was a hasty glance at the legislative action in relation to the question; and without going any further, he might here stop and ask if any candid man would now allege that a national bank is in itself unconstitutional?

He next proceeded to look at the judicial recognitions of its constitutionality which had taken place. They were, indeed, infinite, too numerous for particular reference, and in every variety of form; but, without regarding these, Congress had two express and solemn decisions on the direct question, viz: one in the celebrated case of McCulloch vs. the state of Maryland, and the other that of Osborne against the Bank of the United States. What was the question? It was one which arose under the constitution and laws of the United States; and what was the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on such questions? It was final and conclusive over all subordinate tribunals; its decision sealed the law. In this case its jurisdiction was exclusive, and every citizen might go into court with its decision as being of final authority, against which no objection would lie as to the unconstitutionality of the bank. What an anomaly would it be that that which is declared by the supreme tribunal of the country to be a constitutional law, binding on the whole land and every individual in it, should be held not to be constitutional? If a man should be sued by the bank, could he plead that the bank was not constitutional? Certainly not; because its constitutionality was a settled question.

He did not indeed pretend that the authority of such a decision extended to opinions—it was not necessary to insist on any such thing; but it extended to rights. A man might retain the same opinion after the decision that he held before it, (as happened in all courts every day;) but when the question was as to the right of the country to have what, according to the language of the old Congress, was "indispensable" to it, then no one was at liberty to controvert their right any more than he would be in court.

On this point Mr. S. would lay down a modest and reasonable proposition, which he hoped none would deny. He had referred to Mr. Jefferson's signing a bill for the New Orleans branch in 1804, and Mr. Madison's signing the charter of the bank in 1816, after having, in 1815, given his objections to it: in that case he considered the question of constitutionality settled, not only as to the existing bank, but on the general question of the rights of the people of the United States to have a bank whenever they wished it. Now, he asked whether, in signing that bill, Mr. Madison had ever been charged with contradiction? Mr. S. had never heard the charge from any quarter. Did these two Presidents abandon their duty on signing these bills? Was it their duty, because they had originally entertained the opinion that a bank was unconstitutional, or because they might still entertain that as their personal opinion, as Presidents of the U. States, to veto the bills submitted to them? Was it a dereliction of duty not to do so? Mr. S. insisted that when, in his official capacity, a President was called upon, as an act pertaining to his office, to sign a bill which had passed both houses of Congress, he was not bound to adhere to his own private and personal opinion, but to yield his judgment to the official settlement of the question.

It might be thought by some that Mr. S. should go further, and say that, in such case, a President was bound to sanction the law; but he did not choose to go further. He thought it more respectful to the Chief Magistrates to take the position that they were, as Presidents, left perfectly free to do whatever they should judge the exigencies of the country to require. He did not wish them to be held as slaves, fast bound by any previous private and personal opinion, but as Presidents to feel themselves at perfect liberty to respond, as Mr. Madison had done, to the call of the people, in cases where the constitutional question had been settled by all sorts of official decisions. The language of Mr. Madison was remarkable for nothing more than for its accuracy; he was a full minded man, but at the same time a most accurate thinker and writer. He never employed useless or unmeaning words; nor did he leave the sense he intended to express doubtful or obscure. "Waiving the question of constitutionality." It might be asked, what right had a President of the United States to waive the question of the constitutionality of any thing? He had none; none whatever; he was bound by his oath to support the constitution of the U. States. What then was his meaning? He waived the question because there was no longer any question undecided; the question had been settled. Although he might privately have thought otherwise, nay, although he might still be of the same opinion, yet when he cast his eyes over the whole land, and saw it filled with the monuments which proved the question to have been decided in the legislative, the judicial, and the executive departments of the government, and by the long acquiescence of the People, he came to the just conclusion that, as President of the United States, he had no question to settle. On this ground he waived the question. His words were: "Waiving the question of the constitutional authority of the Legislature to establish an incorporated bank, *as being* PRECLUDED, *in my judgment*, by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications in different modes of a concurrence of the general will of the nation." He waived it; yes; but what did he waive? His own private opinion, if he still held it; or his former opinion, as more openly expressed. There was no longer a question for him to decide. He might say to himself, "No matter what I may have thought as a man; this question now comes up to me as President, from a land teeming with proofs that it has been decided; and am I to set up my private opinion against that of the whole people of the United States? No; as president of the land, *I waive it.*"

Mr. S. further adverted to the fact that when Mr Madison used this language, the judicial decisions by the Supreme Court had not yet been given, (for they were not made till 1819,) and asked, how much stronger would his language have been had those decisions been before him? How could that be unconstitutional which the tribunal declared by the constitution itself to be supreme over all courts, so far as rights were concerned, had pronounced to be constitutional?

Mr. S. would not ask whether, under these circumstances, a member of Congress was at liberty to urge such an objection against a bank bill, but whether he was bound to do it? How could he be? He might give his opinion on the point as a reason for his vote; or he might leave the hall when the question came, as had been done by a very distinguished individual, whose conduct had given rise to a great deal of remark at the time, but whom Mr S. was understood to approve as acting on the principle that where a constitutional question had been settled, as the bank question has been, no man was at liberty to make active opposition against it, on the ground of his own personal opinion. To try this principle, he put the case of a man who, from some notions of own as to the unconstitutionality of a law, should forcibly resist its execution, and thereby incur the penalties of treason. Would it be a sufficient plea in his case against sentence of death being pronounced upon him to say that it was his private opinion that the law he had resisted was unconstitutional? Surely not. He might enjoy his opinion, but must not carry it into action against the settled will of the nation legally expressed. Suppose a marshal of the U. States was called to execute process issued in behalf of the bank, might he refuse on the plea that he thought the bank unconstitutional? or might a court refuse to give judgment for the Bank in a suit, because one of the judges on the bench held that opinion. And why would it do any better for the President? Let him take the Constitution as others were bound to take it. He was perfectly free to do so, nor would he be guilty of inconsistency or a breach of duty in setting aside his private opinions just as the judge of a subordinate court must do. If any functionary of the government was bound to act otherwise, it must be on the alleged ground of his oath to support the constitution; but did that oath mean that every man must support the constitution "*as he understood it.*"? No such doctrine was in the Constitution. The same oath was administered to every functionary—if one was bound, all others were. And, in a question like this, we might as lawfully argue from a lower to a higher, as from a higher to a lower officer. If the marshal was bound to take the constitution as effectually settled, so was the President! If the President might insist on his right of private judgment, so might the marshal, and so might the judge, and so might, at last, every private citizen; and then we should come to that glorious state of universal confusion, where every man interpreted law and constitution to suit himself, and every man did what was right in his own eyes. A man might have sold his neighbor a quantity of bank stock, and when he demanded his money the other might say: I shall not pay you a dollar: the bank is unconstitutional, and its stock no more than blank paper.

Here Mr. Snyder rose and insisted that the hour had expired, and claimed the floor, as did several other gentlemen.

The Loco Foco presses and speakers allege that the Whig party have practised a deception in the endeavor now made by them to establish a National Bank, inasmuch as they did not in the Presidential contest every where avow that such a measure was intended in case of success.—These carpers might calmly ask themselves the following questions:

Did not the universal Whig party declare war upon the Sub-Treasury as a financial system?

Are they not therefore bound, having the power, to destroy it?

Has not the State Bank Deposite System been tried and found impracticable?—Would the Whigs be wise to try it again? In the necessity then which exists for adopting some plan for the transaction of the money affairs of the national Bank?

A Bank has been twice tried and found completely successful; the other projects have also been tried and found to be bad. What should men of sense do, when in difficulty, but resort to a well tried, ever found useful instrument, to extricate themselves from the difficulty?

This the Whigs have done. They propose using a National Bank as a great lever to lift the country from the bog into which it was plunged by the late party in power. As regards deception, who is it that has been deceived? Surely not the Whigs themselves, if they have had a Bank in view all the while: neither the opposition party, because they said during the whole canvass that a Bank would be created if the Whigs gained power. Who then is deceived? *Wilmington Chron.*

Sagacity of a Horse.—It is said that a young lady in South Carolina, while crossing a stream, fell from her horse, and was carried downwards by the force of the water, until she was in great danger of being drowned, and would probably have sunk into a watery grave, had she not been rescued by her sagacious horse, who followed, and, taking hold of her garments in his teeth, carried her safely ashore!

A large meeting of the friends of a U. States Bank was held in New York on Monday of last week. The number of persons present is variously estimated at from three to ten thousand. After passing very strong resolutions in favor of a National Bank, the following was adopted complimentary to Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That while we honor all the Whigs in Congress who have been faithful to the expectations which prompted their election, our thanks are pre-eminently due to that "Noblest Roman of them all—Henry Clay, of Kentucky. His conduct since our triumph has been in character-istic harmony with former professions, and fills to overflowing the measure of his country's confidence, admiration, and gratitude.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York July 31.

The custom-house commissioners have nearly finished their labors. It is reported that the late collector, Mr. Hoyt, admits there is a balance against him of about $150,000, and that the Government claims about $200,000. To balance this, report says he has charged one per cent. commission on all the money that have passed through his hands—more than twenty millions of dollars. In this way he brings the Government in his debt! It is also reported that Samuel Swartwout will return in the next steamship from England. He was expected in the Great Western.

New York, August 2.

I have opportunities for knowing, from high sources in England, that it will be the wish of the new Ministry to be on the best of terms with this country; that they will make an effort, a well-disposed and vigorous effort, to settle all questions as amicably as possible; and that they will be as favorably disposed as the last Ministry were, if not more so. This has been contrary to my impressions; but I put confidence in what I hear. It is also not improbable that there will be a change in the British Representative at Washington. Sir Robert Peel went something out of his way to say kind things, in his Tamworth speech, and Lord Morpeth, on the other side, seconded him. When both sides agree upon friendship, there is a probability of having it.

New York, August 3.

The Acadia, at Boston, brings us news from Europe only 12 days and 14 hours old. There is not much of it that amounts to much. The Whigs allow the Conservatives 78 majority, and the Conservatives claim 90 in the new British Parliament. O'Connell comes in both for the county of Meath and the city of Cork. Ireland appears to be in a sort of rebellion. The military attend the elections almost as a matter of course. The police are out in their full strength. The priests have been very active, and many persons have been maimed for life, and more wounded. The new Parliament was to open August 19. It was supposed the old Speaker would be re-elected. Rumor makes Sir William Follett Chancellor, and sends Lord Lyndhurst on an embassy to Paris. The weather had been better in England, and an average crop was expected.

There is nothing of interest from France. The insurrection at Toulouse which had caused the Government much anxiety, was quieted. M. de Saligny, the late French Charge d'Affaires at Texas, had laid his quarrels before the Court, which seemed disposed warmly to take the matter up. Rumor says that a flotilla of war-brigs is now fitting up at Toulon for the coast of Texas.

The Turkish Sultan is likely to die, and his empire is falling to pieces; but the difficulties with Egypt are nearly arranged. All fears of a general war in Europe are at an end. Espartero's power is firmly established in Spain. Senor Arguelles has been chosen guardian to the young Queen. Christino's pension has been cut off. The insurgents in Candia have been worsted in several bloody struggles, but maintain an unshaken front.

There is nothing later from China. Tea is a little brisker in London. Cotton is without change. There was an abundance of money. The rate of interest was 4 per cent. American flour sold at Liverpool at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.

Among the passengers in the Arcadia is Mr. Swartwout, the late Collector of this Port. The late Marshal of this District intended to arrest him when he arrived here, the warrant for that purpose being in his hands; but a late order from Washington has suspended the arrest. He is now in the city, and at large. Swartwout says he is anxious for an investigation of all his affairs in the Custom House. Thus Price, Swartwout, and Hoyt, all alleged defaulters, are all now here. Price, by the way, has for a year been practising law in a small way. The American says, Mr. Swartwout appeared to-day before the committee investigating the affairs of the Custom House.

A horrible Murder.—On Saturday morning week, (says the New York Log Cabin,) Miss Cecilia Rogers, (who formerly attended John Anderson's Tobacco Store in Broadway, and was known as the "beautiful Cigar Girl,") left her home 126 Nassau-st., for a walk; and at the corner of Theatre Alley she was met and accosted by a young man, apparently an acquaintance, with whom she proceeded toward Barclay-st as if for an excursion to Hoboken. Nothing further was heard of her that day by her friends; and, alarmed by her non-appearance, they advertised for her in Tuesday's papers. Still nothing was seen or heard of her till Wednesday, when Mr. M. G. Luther and two other gentlemen, who were passing the Sybil's Cave, near Castle Point, Hoboken, in a sail-boat, were shocked by the sight of the body of a young female in the water. They brought it ashore, a coroner's inquest was summoned, and it was proved to be the body of Miss Rogers, and it was evident that she had been horribly outraged and murdered!

The deceased was a young woman of good character, and was soon to have been married to a worthy young man of that city. It is added that suspicion rests on a young man who has absented himself from the city since the murder was committed.

HILLSBOROUGH.
Thursday, August 12.

THE FAIR.

☞ THE Ladies of the Female Benevolent Society attached to the Presbyterian Church in this place, intend holding a Fair at the Masonic Hall on Friday of August Court, (the 27th.) The proceeds are to be applied to the improvement of the interior of the Church, and to making more comfortable seats. If so good an object as this will not induce a liberal patronage, we are sure that nothing we can say would have any effect.

On Thursday last elections were held throughout this state for Clerks of the Superior and County Courts. Joseph C. Norwood was re-elected Clerk of the Superior Court, and Major John Taylor Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Orange. The following is a statement of the polls:

	Sup. Court.		County Court.		
	Norwood.	Bruce.	Taylor.	Faucett.	Hancock.
Hillsborough,	236	158	193	156	41
Morrow's,	98	85	78	41	14
John R. Holt's,	43	9	89	15	3
Cumming's,	16	24	14	4	22
Fogleman's,	15	9	12	7	6
M. Holt's,	44	11	34	10	11
Wm. Holt's,	40	9	32	4	10
Geeringer's,	46	30	18	26	38
Faucett's,	97	30	40	20	71
Lee's,	53	33	38	33	19
Mason Hall,	40	43	50	20	14
Nichols's,	34	25	18	15	29
Turner's Mill,	59	15	38	32	2
Horner's,	110	10	100	12	9
Wilkerson's,	64	109	19	9	152
Herndon's,	26	29	4	5	51
Trice's,	39	22	12	5	51
Chapel Hill,	143	29	74	86	16
	1203	680	813	500	609

The Bank Bill Passed.

It will be seen, by reference to our Congressional Summary, that the bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States, passed its final reading in the House of Representatives on Friday last, by a vote of 128 to 97. Some Whigs voted against the bill, among whom were Mr. Adams and Mr. Wise, because of the failure to procure some amendments deemed by them indispensable. Upon the naked question of bank or no bank, a much larger majority would have been obtained.

As the bill had previously passed the Senate, it now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. Some anxiety prevails as to what will be his course, but the prevailing impression is that the veto power will not be exercised.

We have seen a letter from a member of Congress, dated on Saturday last, which expresses the opinion that Congress would adjourn in about two weeks.

The Milton Chronicle, is the title of a new Whig paper published in Milton by Mr. Charles N. B. Evans, the first number of which made its appearance on our table last week. We cannot better express ourselves in relation to this enterprise than by quoting the words of the Raleigh Register.

"We know the Editor, and therefore find the "Chronicle" just what we expected, independent, spirited and humorous. No one can doubt the *moral* courage of a man, or his devotion to *principle*, who has had the firmness to establish an Administration paper in that hot-bed of Loco Focoism, Caswell county; though this step is only emblematical of the gallantry which has uniformly distinguished the small band of Caswell Whigs, whenever their services have been required."

We would add, however, that the editor does not intend to make his paper mainly a political, but a "Family Newspaper;" and will be careful to select such matter as will make it a useful, interesting and welcome visitor in every house. And furthermore, that his will be so far "a free and independent press," that it will give admission to political communications from *opponents* as well as friends—a liberality which, though commendable, is not always copied.

The Oxford Mercury.—We have received the three first numbers of the Oxford Mercury, a spirited Whig paper just established at Oxford, in our neighboring county of Granville. It is published by Dr. W. E. Wright, and edited by Calvin H. Wiley, esq. The editor appears to write with ease and much pleasantness, and from the courteousness with which he introduces himself to his editorial brethren, we anticipate an agreeable acquaintance.

The Elizabeth City Compiler, is the title of a new paper published in Elizabeth City, in this state, by Mr. Wm. E. Mann, the third number of which is before us. It is a small sheet, neatly printed, and neutral in politics.

The communication from our poetical correspondent at Chapel Hill has been received; but though there may be merit in the composition, we are constrained to exclude it from our columns, it being of a class from which we are not accustomed to make our selections. The minds of the young are sufficiently inclined to vanity without the stimulus of adulatory verses.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been made by this Tribunal in the following Cases, since our last notice:

Per Ruffin, C. J. in State *v* Jones *et al.*, from Buncombe; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Crawley *v.* Timberlake, in Equity, from Caswell; reversing the decree, &c. and remanding the cause.

Also, in Grier *v.* Fletcher *et al.*, from Buncombe; reversing the judgment below, sustaining the demurrer, &c.

Also, in Carter *v.* McNeely, from Davie; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Burgin *v.* Burgin from Burke; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in State *v.* Stanton, from Johnston; directing a *venire de novo*.

Also, in Steel and others *v.* Mebane and others in Equity, from Orange; directing an inquiry.

Per Daniel, J. in Woolard *v.* McCulloch, from Beaufort; directing a new trial.

Also, in Guyther *v.* Picott, from Chowan; reversing the judgment below.

Also, in Miller *v.* Bingham, in Equity, from Davie; dismissing the Bill.

Per Gaston, J. in Cherry *v.* Woolard, from Beaufort; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in McLaurin *v.* Wright, in Equity, from Richmond; directing an inquiry.

Also, in Bethune *v.* Terry, in Equity, from Richmond; declaring the Plaintiffs entitled to redeem, and directing the ordinary accounts to be taken.

Also, in Muzzall *v.* Lee; application for certiorari; certiorari refused.

Also, in Carson *v.* Carson, in Equity, from Burke; declaring that the defendant George, is entitled to a moiety of the beneficial interest in all the testator's property. *Register.*

Health of Florida.—The Congestive Fever, at the last accounts, was raging with the greatest virulence in Tallahassee, defying all remedies, and attacking nearly every family. It is said, that "the virulence of the fever is such that no mortal power can stay its ravages, and six hours generally suffice to carry off its victims. The Asiatic Cholera is not more to be dreaded than the disease at present raging, not only among the United States troops, but throughout the whole region of Florida. Never has a season of such general and dreadful disease been known in the south."

The Tallahassee Star of the 21st ult. says: "The health of Tallahassee and the surrounding country has not much improved within the last few weeks, although we have been visited with frequent refreshing showers, and squalls attend with thunder and lightning. The cases of bilious and congestive fever continue to be numerous, and in many cases have terminated fatally. Reports of the health of St. Joseph and Apalachicola are also unfavorable. Many deaths are said to have taken place."

Information has been received at the Department of War from the indefatigable Col. Worth, commanding the Army in Florida, of a very favorable character.

It appears that, by means of Co a co che, (Wild Cat,) a celebrated Chief, and for some time prisoner of war at Tampa Bay, sixty of his uncaptured band were approaching that place the 20th ultimo, (July,) to be emigrated with their Chief, and it was known that the remainder were gathering to follow. A break had also been made into Sam Jones's band, seventeen of whom were received at Tampa the 19th. Besides the parties which scoured the borders of the Ochlawaha, the Withlacoochee, and the smaller streams which empty into the Gulf, about the beginning of July, and which destroyed many plantations of corn and villages, and made some prisoners, other detachments have since been put in motion, and made to penetrate the most secret haunts of the Indians with equal good effect. Again, an important operation commenced about the 25th of July against Sam Jones in the everglades—one detachment of troops moving from the side of the Atlantic and another from the west—results yet unknown.

Col. Worth is sanguine that, in a few months, with the means given by the Department of War and expected, he will be able to finish this long protracted contest. Every thing, no doubt, may be expected from him which skill, valor, and perseverance can accomplish.

The Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce says he is informed, by a distinguished member of the New York Bar, that the decision of the Court in the case of McLeod is not sustained by the general voice of the profession in that City.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Friday, July 30

The bill to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the district of Columbia, was taken up for consideration, and after being amended, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making appropriation for the support of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia was taken up, and after some discussion was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 25 to 17.

The bill to establish a Home Squadron was taken up. An amendment offered by Mr. Benton produced some discussion; but the amendment was not adopted, and the bill was finally passed as it came from the House. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, August 2

Various petitions and memorials were presented.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill from the House relating to duties and drawbacks was twice read, and referred to the committee on finance, and ordered to be printed.

The fortification bill was taken up, when Mr. Preston rose and presented the objects of the bill in a speech of considerable length.

The debate was continued, and amendments offered, some of which were adopted.

Tuesday, August 3.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Allen, to hold executive sessions with open doors, was laid on the table by a vote of 26 to 20.

The bill making appropriations for the erection of fortifications and the prevention and suppression of Indian hostilities, was taken up and considered. After being gone through in committee, the bill was reported to the Senate; and after some farther progress, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, August 4.

The fortification bill was again considered, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, August 4.

The bill to revive and continue the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia, was read a third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 15.

The fortification bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 45, nays 4.

The navy pension bill was next taken up, and considered until the adjournment of the Senate.

Friday, August 6

The navy pension bill was taken up and considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Land bill from the House was then taken up. Mr. Smith of Ia. chairman of the committee on the public lands, rose and addressed the Senate for upwards of two hours, presenting the subject in a clear and strong point of view, and forcibly demonstrating the justness and propriety of the measure.

Mr. Archer expressed a desire to address the Senate on the land question; but in consequence of the hour, he moved to go into executive session; which motion prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, July 30

The consideration of the bill in relation to duties and drawbacks was again resumed in committee of the whole. Many amendment were offered, some of which were adopted. The committee then rose, and the bill was reported to the House.

And the question being on concurring with the committee of the whole in its amendments, and on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. Stanly moved the previous question.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the bill on the table—negatived, ayes 92, nays 123.

The question recurring on the motion for the previous question, there was a second.

The amendments were then read, and all of them concurred in, with the exception of a clause repealing the laws of 1830 and 1833 allowing drawbacks on rail-road iron.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Saturday, July 31

The bill farther to extend the time for issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was reported from the committee on public lands, read the third time, and passed.

The bill to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereof to the general land office, was also reported from the committee on public lands, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," was read the first and second time by its title, and referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill in relation to duties and drawbacks came up in order, on its final passage. Mr. Stanly moved the previous question; which being sustained, the main question was put and decided in the affirmative—yeas 116, nays 101. So the bill was passed.

Monday, August 9

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and on motion of Mr. Sergeant took up the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

The bill having been read through, it was taken up by sections; and the first section having been read, and the question being on the adoption thereof—

Mr. Sergeant, chairman of the committee on the currency, who had reported the bill, took the floor in support of the general measure. His speech, as reported, will be found in another part of this paper.

Mr. M'Clellan of Pa. Mr. Saunders of N. C. and Mr. Kennedy of Ia. followed in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Stuart in its favor.

Mr. John T. Mason next obtained the floor, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, August 3

Many petitions were presented, by general consent, and appropriately referred.

The house again resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the Bank bill.

Mr. Mason spoke his hour in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Charles Brown followed on the same side.

Mr. Washington of N. C. next addressed the committee in favor of the bill. He declined, he said, going into the expediency or constitutionality of the bank, being fully satisfied as to both. It was enough for him to know that a national bank had been recommended by Hamilton, approved by Washington, acted on by Jefferson in 1803 and 1805, sanctioned by Madison, and commended by Monroe, and that its constitutionality had been decided by the highest judicial tribunals. It was justified in 1791 and 1816 on the ground of necessity; and the same ground existed now. Mr. W. successfully controverted the assumption of Mr. Saunders that public sentiment, especially in North Carolina, was adverse to a national bank. Among other evidences he adverted to the gubernatorial election of last fall, in which Mr. Saunders himself was a candidate. In this election, for the first time, both competitors "took the stump," and actively canvassed the whole state. The issue made before the people was between a Bank and the Sub-Treasury; so notorious was this, that the motto of the leading Democratic paper was, "The People against the Bank." The result was, the defeat of his colleague by 8,000 votes. A corresponding expression of public sentiment had also been made by the election of representatives in the state Legislature; 104 Whigs having been returned, and only 66 Democrats—all the Whigs being bank men. In regard to the Senators from North Carolina, they had been required, in a primary assembly, by a vote of 103 to 1, to pledge themselves to vote in favor of a bank; otherwise they could not be chosen. The Congressional election of this spring gave precisely the same expression—eight Whigs and five Democrats being elected; the eight Whigs represent a population of 435,000, the five Democrats a population of 219,000. After this, could any man say that public opinion in North Carolina was against the bank? Mr. W. then went on to insist that the issue before the people had been pre-eminently on the bank question; in support of which he stated a number of facts of a local nature.

It is our intention to give to our readers, next week, the speech of Mr. Washington more fully, and also that of Judge Saunders to which it is a reply, that justice may be done to both.

Mr. Wood of N. Y. and Mr. Payne of Ala. addressed the committee in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Botts having then obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, August 4.

A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 104 to 97, to close the debate in committee of the whole on the Bank bill, on Friday at 12 o'clock.

Several communications were received from the President.

The Bank bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Botts addressed the committee during the hour allotted him, mainly on the constitutional question, which he sustained by forcible reasoning and reference to many high authorities.

The debate was continued by Mr. Brown of Ten. Mr. Weller, Mr. M'Keon, and Mr. Hubard of Va. in opposition to the bill; and by Mr. Proffit, Mr. Milton Brown, Mr. Gamble, and Mr. Alford of Geo. in its favor.

Thursday, August 5.

The Bank bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, and the debate was continued until past ten o'clock, when the committee rose, and there being no quorum, the house adjourned.

Friday, August 6.

The Bank bill was again taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Roosevelt addressed the committee in opposition to the bill, and Mr. King in its favor.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson then obtained the floor, six minutes only remaining before the arrival of the hour at which the debate was to close. Mr. Johnson proceeded by saying that his principal reason for desiring to speak was occasioned from the fact that he had been on the Currency Committee, and had consented that it should report the bill which it did, without committing himself upon the details in the House. Although that bill had been reported, and was different from this, he would vote for the bill now under consideration. His reasons for doing so, he would condense as briefly as possible.

He believed that Congress had power to establish a National Bank, or a Fiscal Agent, as you may please to call it. He considered the *power*, on the part of Congress, to be a *closed* question. When he could belive that the Congress which first passed a bill—that Washington, who first signed a bill—that Jefferson, who signed a bill to establish a branch of the first bank—that the Congress that passed the second bank charter—that Madison, who signed the charter—that the Supreme Court, that has decided upon the question, and the concurrent acquiescence of the People of the United States for forty years, were all ignorant of the Constitution, and had been willing to violate it—when he could believe this, he would doubt the power of Congress to establish a Bank, but not till then.

The question of power being settled in this rapid and summary manner, he had but a word to say, and time would allow him to say but a word, as to the expediency of the measure. He thought the measure of establishing a bank necessary. A bank could not make business currency, exchanges, and the custody of the public money worse than they are now. A change will be an improvement, and the experience of the past and the wisdom of the present point to an institution of this kind as equally important to the operations of the Government and the business transactions of the People. Public necessity and public interest all require the passage of some measure of this kind. Had he the power to frame a bill, he would make it different in many particulars from the present. He would prefer a bank with branches of circulation, with power to deal in exchanges, and believed that such an institution would answer the purposes of the Government, and would give a good circulating medium and equalize exchanges. He had no time to discuss the subject, and could not but now say that he would vote for the present bill because it seemed to be one most agreeable to a majority, and he could not hope to effect his wishes in the details of such a measure.

Some measure was necessary. The public interest united with the public voice in loud demand for its passage. He would cheerfully yield to the requirements of both, and sustain the measure. Having said this much, he could but express the hope that the measure would pass this House, and finally become the law. He had now two minutes left of the five, by the Shrewsbury clock, and he would let some one else appropriate them.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the committee, in pursuance of the order of the House of Wednesday last, proceeded, without further debate, to vote on all amendments "pending or that may be offered."

Many amendments were proposed, but none of them were adopted; and no farther amendment being offered, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the House, precisely in the form in which it came from the Senate.

The question then being on ordering the bill to a third reading, the previous question was moved and seconded; and being put, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 129, nays 97.

So the bill was ordered to have its third reading; and being read, by its title, it was passed by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alford, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Bous, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milford Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, Wm. Butler, Calhoun, W. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, J. C. Clark, S. N. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, G. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, Deberry, J. Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, P. G. Goode, Graham, Green, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, J. Irvin, James, Wm. C. Johnson, J. D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, King, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, S. Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Merriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pendleton, Pearce, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Ramsey, B. Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Smith, Sprigg, Stanly, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, Washington, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, I. Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, J. Young.—128.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Boyd, Bowne, A. V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Cravens, Daniel, R. D. Davis, Dean, Dimock, Doan, Doig, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, T. F. Foster, Gilmer, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Wm. W. Irwin, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, Lewis, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, J. T. Mason, Matthews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Oliver, Parmenter, Partridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, Sweeney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise, Wood.—97.

Will some of our North Carolina contemporaries be good enough to inform us whether or not General "*Romulus Rigmarole*" Saunders was at one time in favor of a National Bank? "*some how or another*" we are inclined to the opinion that the gallant Brigadier was at one time in favor of a National Bank.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Certainly, my dear sir, General Saunders was formerly as decided a Bank man as Mr. Calhoun himself. But you know, a man might as well be out of the world, as out of the fashion. Turning summersets is now the order of the day, and you would not have *our* General more perfect than his great prototype.

Why, on the 18th day of December, 1816, (a plague on old Journals) General *Saunders*, being then a Senator from Caswell county in the Legislature of North Carolina, voted for a Resolution begging Congress to establish a Branch of the United States' Bank in this State! And not only *he*, but every other member of the Senate, (*four* excepted) thus voted—so decided was public opinion on this question. As decided as it was, however, we doubt whether it was more so *then*, than it is *now*. *Register.*

Steam Bridge.—The St. Louis Argus describes the following: "A striking use of the steam engine has been adopted at Portsmouth, Missouri. It is a floating bridge, seventy feet long, and sixty feet wide, impelled by two engines of twenty-horse power, and making the passage (2,200 feet) at the speed of about 350 feet a minute. The bridge draws with all its machinery, but two feet. This capital invention will naturally supersede the awkward contrivances of bridges of boats on the great European rivers, and will probably obviate the formidable expense of building, and must greatly facilitate communication in colonies and new settlements in every part of the world."

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, August 4.		
Cotton,	8 a	11
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 00 a	5 00
Leaf,	6 00 a	10 00
Wheat—Red,	1 10 a	1 15
White,	1 15 a	1 20
Fayetteville, August 4.		
Flour,	5 50 a	6 50
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25
(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,	7 a	10
Beeswax,	25 a	26

MARRIED,

In Somerville, Tennessee, on Wednesday the 14th of July, Mr. J. Q. Shaw, formerly of this county, to Miss Prudby Williams.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Age	Moon's Place
12 Thursday,	5 16	6 44	Full 2	4.46 morn
13 Friday,	5 17	6 43	Last 10	1 8 morn
14 Saturday,	5 18	6 42	New 16	4 71 after
15 Sunday,	5 19	6 41	First 23	3 54 after
16 Monday,	5 20	6 40	Full 31	8 18 after
17 Tuesday,	5 21	6 39		
18 Wednesday	5 22	6 38		

Flax-seed and Wheat Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices will be given for Flax Seed and Wheat, delivered at my Mills on Eno.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

N. B. My Carding Machines are now in full operation. T. W. H.

August 11. 86—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the forty seventh Regiment:

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend on the 3d day of September, in the town of Hillsborough, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, for drill muster; and on Saturday the 4th of September, at 11 o'clock, for Court Martial.

WM. H. WOODS, *Col. Com.*

August 11. 86—

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of July last, a bound boy by the name of THOMAS M'CANDLESS, about nineteen years of age. Five cents reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me; and all persons are forbid harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law.

HEZEKIAH TERRY.

Orange, August 6. 86—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Lewis Whitefield, Richard Broach and wife Lucy, James Whitefield, and Lewis Rimmer and wife Polly, against *Michael Waterfield and wife Sally, Abel Whitefield, Abel Burch and wife Elizabeth, George Whitefield, Archibald Burch and wife Peggy.* } Petition for Partition of Land.

a=N.C. Reps. all Dems. against all Whigs for it.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Michael Waterfield and Sally his wife, and Abel Whitefield, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of June, A. D. 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $7 50. 83—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ANECDOTE—FACT.

A very genteel, impudent looking young man, was seen to enter church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he passed a few steps, and deliberately surveying the assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping as if to Roslin Castle, or the Dead March in Saul, and disappeared; a few moments after he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not, smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum, until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered the block, and to the same slow steps bore it off and replaced it where he found it. The congregation is now the most polite and attentive to strangers of any in America.

An anecdote is related of Zeuxis, the famous painter, which is worthy of repetition. He entered into a dispute with Parrhasius, for the prize in painting. Zeuxis had painted some grapes so very naturally, that the birds would come and peck at them; Parrhasius painted a curtain so artfully, that Zeuxis, mistaking it for a real curtain, which hid his rival's works, ordered it to be drawn aside that he might see the painting. On finding his mistake, he confessed himself vanquished, since he had only imposed upon birds, while Parrhasius had misled even an artist. On another occasion, he painted a boy loaded with grapes, when the birds again flew at his picture, which vexed him; for he said that if he had painted the boy as perfectly as he had the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him.

HUMMING BIRD'S NEST.

We were shown, a day or two since, a humming bird's nest, which we cannot but pronounce one of the most ingenious and perfect specimens of architecture we ever saw. It is built of the down of the meadow flag, (well known among the children of the country as "pussy tails,") and is fastened upon a limb apart from the branches. It is quite deep, nearly circular, with a small aperture at the top. The means which the cunning bird employs to conceal it from observation, are quite worthy of a reasoning being. The outside of the nest is perfectly covered with small pieces of moss gathered from the same limb on which the nest is built: giving the nest the appearance of a small knot or wart upon the limb. The pieces of moss are woven on by the fibres of the down, which on examination can be seen encircling the nest in every direction, and render the external covering quite firm. The nests of this cunning little bird are so artfully concealed and disguised in this manner that they are seldom found.

Lowell Courier.

LINKS.—"Honest industry has brought that man to the scaffold," said a wag as he observed a carpenter upon the staging.

Speaking of wags—what is more *waggish* than a dog's tail when he is pleased?

Speaking of *tales*, we always like those that end well. Hogg's for instance.

Speaking of hogs—we saw one of those animals lying in the gutter the other day, and in the opposite one, a well dressed man (!) The first had a ring in his nose—the latter had a ring on his finger. The man was drunk—the hog was sober. "A hog is known by the company he keeps," thought we—so thought Mr. Porker,—and off he went.

Speaking of *going off* puts us in mind of a gun we once owned. It *went off* one night and we hav'nt seen in since.

N. Y. Mercury.

A double Bull.—An Irish officer, just returned from the West Indies, was invited to dine with Dr. Harvey, at Dublin, when several of the faculty were present. The conversation turned upon tropical climates, and the officer, whose opinion was asked about that of the West Indies, said,—it was an infernal place, and that if he had lived there until that time, "he would have been dead of the yellow *fever two years ago.*" A physician, without observing the bull, gravely added, "that the climate was certainly very unwholesome, and that vast numbers died there." "Very true," said a Dr. O'Donnel, "but if you'll tell me where people do not die, I'll go and *end* my days there."

Most wise and sagacious Captain.—Captain Jones, of the steamboat Daniel Webster, on Lake Erie, gives all editors a free passage on board his boat, including "atin and the dhrikin," as poor Power would say. He goes farther: he deducts a dollar from the fare of every man who satisfies him that he has paid for his paper in advance! Captain Jones, may you never go to Davy Jones' locker till you have a considerable sum to your credit in the ledger of eternity!

N. O. Picayune.

"Ah, Jerry," said a good matron to her son, then an eminent Judge in a neighboring state—"ah, Jerry, you need n't despise the wheel, for I spun many a day to send you to college."

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lama,
Do. Drop Deta, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Ermnets,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, } VESTINGS.
and Marseilles,
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints.
Plain and Chequered Muslin.
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper.
Irish and Brown Linens.
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings.
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings.
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets.
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS.
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers.
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn.
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.
Hardware and Cuttlery.
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves.
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Black and Green Teas.
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70-

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

June 16. 77-

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71-

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8 16-

Notice.

THE undersigned forewarns all persons from trading for a note of hand, amount ten dollars, given by me to Daniel Waggoner, dated some time in the month of April last, and payable the 1st of January '42. Said note was obtained without valuable consideration, therefore I do not intend to pay it.

WM. S. MOORE.

July 21. 82-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1841.

William R Smith v. John Freeland and others.
Petition to divide a tract of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Freeland, one of the defendants in this petition, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Freeland appear before the Justices of this Court, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and file his answer, the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 79-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C Jackson v. *Lucinda Jackson.* } Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $7 00. 55-3m

Camp Meetings.

BY Divine permission there will be two camp meetings on the Hillsborough circuit this year. One at Cedar Grove which will commence on Friday the 20th of August; and another at Hebron, about thirteen or fourteen miles south of east from Hillsborough, to commence on Friday the 24th of September.

Brethren in the Ministry are affectionately invited to attend

S. D. BUMPASS.

July 28. 38-

Notice.

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec'ry.*

June 9. 76-

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Riband, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm leaf Hats.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.
500 pounds Cotton Yarn.
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scoten Snuff.
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5 71-6m

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, as Superintendant: and the same Instructresses will be continued as heretofore.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

1st Class—Spelling Reading, Writing Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle work on Canvass,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sr,
WILLIAM CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM. } TRUSTEES.

REFERENCE—To the Bishop and all the Episcopal Clergy of North Carolina.

June 23. 78—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator and Lincolnton Whig Banner will publish the above to the amount of five dollars each, and forward their accounts to this office.

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf-62

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73-

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70-

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, almost approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70-

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr & Co.

December 16. 52

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endoing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22-

A New Volume—In Splendid Style. July, 1841.

GRAHAM'S Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular Magazine (the edition having more than doubled in less than six months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series of RICH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, got up in a manner that shall surpass any used in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered that most of the subjects selected are ORIGINAL AMERICAN PICTURES, *which have never been before engraved*, and are consequently the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS.

It must be remembered, that the Fashion plates of this Magazine are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn *always* from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for *coloring* than any other publication, and always have the *best*

THE CONTRIBUTORS

In addition, to the unusually fine array of original contributors which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

This interesting feature of the Magazine shall still be preserved, as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all, young or old, who delight in the sports of the rod and the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.—The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano forte and Guitar shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear regularly each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns, can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.—The terms are $3 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or *two copies* for $5 free of postage and discount, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. No *subscription received in any case without the money.* The rule is imperious and will not be departed from. Address, post paid,

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
S. W. corner 3d and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having recruited their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market; all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5. 71—

Soda Water and Ice Cream.

☞ MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality.

☞ She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied on any day in the week except Sunday and Monday.

May 19 74—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dullness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of DRASTIC MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY *required*. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Alcer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48-12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11-6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 81-

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.